





# THE VERDICT FOR STRONG

## Jury Gave Prompt Decision in Favor of Defendant.

## END OF THE FAMOUS SUIT

to the Employes of the Union Works  
---Brilliant Naval Pageant.

Arrangements between Strong and Al-

[illegible]

defense fled shortly after Mr. Judge placed the verdict was court opened. Judge said, "foreman, as he piece of paper. The paper and read the verdict for the

While the crowd was congratulating the court was thanking the destroyed." Mr. Allen also reviewed the evidence introduced relative to con-

Strong the court was thanking the jury. He expressed his gratitude for the evidence introduced relative to conversations which Strong was alleged

the patience they had exhibited and to have had with other persons. Mr. Allen denied that the leasers had lost

he told them that in all of Mexico, their claim on the mine by forfeiting  
ence he had never come in contact with their bond by not keeping four men at  
a jury that had been as attentive to work. He contended that the guards  
duty and had made as few requests as of the mine worked every day. Mr.  
they had. He promised them that he Waldron interrupted him long enough  
would use his influence to have their to state that for over one month there

salary increased to double pay per diem for the number of days served. When he dismissed them Mr. Strong and his attorneys came forward and grasped each juror by the hand and thanked them for the verdict. The crowd made

When Mr. Allen sat down Mr. Waldron said: "Judge Allen, may I ask you one question?" "Well, Mr. Waldron, I am through, if you want to talk to the jury, I will give my consent," said Mr. Allen.

can guess how many ballots we took. The attorneys thanked Judge Palmer for his fair treatment of them during the trial. Mr. Strong immediately left the room in search of his wife and found her in a down-town store where, "I do not want to talk to the jury," said Mr. Waldron." But Mr. Allen refused to be questioned.

The Judge then handed the jury the instructions and also the papers that have been filed and the jury retired.

It was said, a very affecting meeting took place. The following statements were given to your correspondent:

Sam Strong: "Well, I'm glad it's over and of course I am gratified to know

that I am vindicated. If the verdict had gone against me it would have shown that no man would be safe from the jealous animosity of his enemy. I have, of course, been put to a great deal of expense, but I do not care for Billy Williams, the minstrel man, who is sick and nearly destitute in this city. The program will be given at the Tabor opera house next Sunday afternoon.

**STRONG RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS**

among those who were watching the trial was all in my favor and expressions were heard on all sides that it was an unjust suit led me to believe that I would win the case, but naturally a man resting under such a charge

any  
as those men had brought agalnt me  
would be uneasy until it is all over and  
the charge proven false."

Mr. Giddings refused to discuss the  
verdict at all. To every question asked  
him he said he knew nothing.

er's court yesterday is the following:  
"Cripple Creek, Colo., May 17, 1901.  
"Sam Strong, Denver:  
"Citizens of Cripple Creek extend most  
heartly congratulations on your splen-  
did victory."

him he merely said "I have nothing whatever to say."

Both Mr. Waldron and Mr. Goudy were very much pleased but neither of them would make a statement for publication. They said that the verdict

**FIREMAN KILLED AT  
A ST. LOUIS FIRE**

St. Louis, May 18.—While fighting a fire which threatened destruction to the five-story brick building at 1101 to 1115 Olive street, this morning, Edward

we are all tired out and want a few days' rest before we begin considering what our next move will be."

Judge Brady had evidently been keeping close watch on the newspaper

Olive street this afternoon Edward Green, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 22, slipped from a line of hose upon which he was descending from the roof to a ladder and was dashed to death on the stone pavement

reports of the trial or when asked if he had a statement to make he said: "I have nothing to say in regard to the trial, but I do want to say that the Gazette is the only paper in the state that has been fair in its reports of the

"Happy Jack" Rhines is one of the witnesses for the plaintiffs who has re-

maintained in the city during the entire trial. When asked what his opinion of the verdict was, he said: "Well, I either expected this verdict or else a hung jury. It seemed to me that the preponderance of evidence was on the side

of the plaintiffs, but Attorney Waldron with his abuse and insinuations and Attorney Goudy with his logical speech yesterday morning convinced the jury otherwise."

**Mr. Allen's Argument.**  
Mr. Allen began his argument immediately upon the opening of court and at once took up the testimony of Strong. He read where Strong testified

at the beginning of the trial, that he kept in hiding at the Lewis home, and at the ending of the trial, when he said he never kept in hiding at all. He said: "Gentlemen, I leave these two statements in your hands. You can draw the case will be sent down to the presbyteries and it is believed that in the end the church will declare against the ordination of women in both the ministry and eldership. The

length from Whalen's testimony where the witness described Strong as coming up to Whalen's cabin and making the arrangements to blow up the mine. Mr. Allen said: "The court will not allow a final vote was not reported today, a motion to defer prevailing."

**MAY CLOSE INDEFINITELY.**  
San Francisco, May 18.—It is re-

Allen said: "The lawyers for the defense have tried to break this testimony by abusing this man Whalen, but I will trust to your judgment as to whether he told the truth or not." Mr. Allen also read from the testimony of

Nick Tully where Tully described the strike.



Mr. Ramsay met with the board to look



## Items of Interest for Gazette Readers From All Parts of the State.

and prefers to remain at home with in the evening."



# THE GAZETTE OF COLORADO SPRINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The cause of Indian education will receive a great stimulus the coming summer, when summer schools for Indian teachers will be held at five different points throughout the country.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has just authorized the Indian bureau to send out a circular announcing the schedule adopted for the Indian summer schools for 1901. The plan is more comprehensive than any yet attempted, and it is the idea of both the secretary and the commissioner of Indian affairs to make it of the greatest possible benefit to the Indian school system.

These gatherings of teachers from remote and scattered points throughout the United States, for the purpose of comparing methods, ideas, and plans, and giving to each the benefit of the experience of the others, in addition to receiving instruction in the latest methods of teaching, are of the utmost value and importance to the progress and development of the Indian school system.

The summer school campaign among the Indian educators will begin with an institute at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, from June 26 to 28, instigated particularly for the benefit of the teachers of the neighboring states, which is expected to have representatives from more distant parts of the nation.

From July 8 to 12 the general institute of the Indian teachers will meet at Detroit, Mich., simultaneously and in conjunction with the National Educational association. An excellent exchange of industrial and literary work, prepared by the pupils in the various Indian schools throughout the United States, will here be displayed.

This will be followed by the congress of Indian educators at Buffalo, July 17 to 20, the Hampton Summer school at Hampton Institute, Va., July 17 to 20, and the season will be closed with the sessions of the Pacific Coast in-

stitute at Puyallup agency, Washington, July 20 to 23.

The meetings of the department of Indian education at Detroit and the congress of Indian educators at Buffalo will be the most important of the series of summer meetings. The presence of the convention of the National Educational association, of which the department of Indian education is a branch, will render the sessions at Detroit especially beneficial to the Indian teachers. Moreover, the meeting of the congress of Indian educators at Buffalo will afford the teachers all the advantages of the Buffalo exposition, at which will be held a large and interesting Indian exhibit from the various schools and agencies in the United States. At both places, educators of national reputation will address the teachers, and this, in addition to the benefits derived from mutual conference and interchange of ideas, will make these conventions of the utmost value to the Indian school service.

The department of Indian education, the congress of Indian educators, and the summer schools at Pine Ridge agency, S. D., and Puyallup agency, Washington, will be under the personal supervision of Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming, superintendent of Indian schools, who as an educator, has a national reputation. She believes that the education of the Indian at the present stage of his development should be mostly of an industrial character, and such as will the better enable him to become self-reliant and self-supporting.

Upon his return to Washington the president will have his hands full for sometime in dispensing patronage. The terms of several hundred gentlemen who were appointed to federal offices four years ago, expire during the next few months. Some of them may be reappointed during the present tour. But as a rule there will be nothing done before the middle of July, if not later.

It is probable that the majority of places will remain unfilled until congress meets in chance to confirm nominations before new commissions are issued.

Visitors to the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo declare that the show

papers for the president. In the treasury department alone many thousand papers have been received and filed away for a great deal of time. In the post-office department which is the greatest bureau of the government for patronage there are on file close to half a million documents relating to the 75,000,000 of the country. In fact, throughout the country, in the war and navy departments every one of the appointments of the civil service is being made. There are several appointments in the Philippines which are apparently going begging, but as soon as the public learns of them there will be no dearth of applicants.

The agricultural department is coming in for a great deal of deserved censure this year on account of the manner in which the yearly distribution of seeds has been conducted. Here, too, it is the custom to secure many different varieties of each kind of garden seed, and the recipient is asked to report to the department the result of his test. This year every one has been disappointed, and the blame is being laid on the department. There are no marks to designate the kind of beans, peas or whatever may be sent, and while the aim seems to have been to secure the best possible amount for the money available without any reference whatever to the character of the seed, the result is that complaints are being received from all quarters of the country. It is the opinion of many that this absurd gratuity it would be a blessing, but congressmen who denounce the practice have not the nerve to suggest the appropriation and the government will continue to interfere with the legitimate seedsmen and keep up the distribution of a useless lot of agricultural trash.

Visitors to the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo declare that the show

neither horse nor wagon, nor bicycle having already been taken by the frenzied populace who had given the impression that George could not get there in time to witness it. With George it was not a question of being able to get there. It was a question of getting there. He took a couple of looks around and saw something about an eighth of a mile down the railroad that solved the problem. It was a hand-car. From the station he went to the depot agent, believing that if he were to ask permission to use the hand-car it would be refused. If he used it he must come down past the depot, however, he would be all right, since the entire ride would be down a decided grade. So he told the agent that he didn't know what to do and the latter went back to his ticket.

George walked off leisurely and went up toward the town, in the opposite direction from the depot. He was not alone. As soon as he was out of sight of the depot window, however, he quickened his pace, and in a very few moments was engaged in lifting the hand-car.

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ed their destination. There were no takers because it seemed like a "cinch."

The richness of the Indian lands to be opened for settlement in Oklahoma has been over-stated by the many boom newspaper articles published recently and as a result thousands of free land seekers will be sorely disappointed, for they will find that the great areas of but little value instead of expected rich farming lands. Of the lands to be opened for settlement the Indians, who have been holding them in severalty, will be given first choice, and this will absorb one-half of the lands. From the remainder the government will reserve a tract for military reservations, parks, etc., and each township four sections will be reserved for school purposes. It is proposed by the government that there shall not be the unseemly scramble and rush for land which marked former reservation openings, and a plan is being devised for the allotment of these lands so as to avoid the same. It is proposed to have each applicant register and the entire number of 160-acre tracts will be distributed to those registering by a drawing similar to the lottery system. The reservation is opened for settlement it will be subdivided into counties, the county seat selected, the lands set apart for agricultural purposes, and the cost of the survey and platting of the lands will be borne by the government. The government will be prepared to commence business without indebtedness on September 1 of this year. Assistant Commissioner of the Interior, Mr. J. M. McKim, has gone to Oklahoma to superintend the work of subdividing the reservation into counties, selecting county seats and putting into operation the details provided by law for opening the reservation to settlement. The assistant commissioner is well qualified for the arduous undertaking. He is a practical surveyor and civil engineer. He was at one time chief engineer of Colorado Springs. He ran the southern and western boundary line of the domain of the state of Colorado and the western and northern portions of the state. He was surveyor general of

Wyoming for four years and governor for four years.

The Yearbook of the United States agricultural department for 1901 is now in press and will soon be issued.

In addition to the report of the secretary and the appendix, this volume contains 21 articles, five more than last year. With two exceptions, every article was prepared by an employee of the department, and each division of original work is represented by one or more articles. Every article except the appendix is prepared in the division of publications, which in turn is divided into two sections, one relating directly to the work of the department or to practical agriculture, while the other is devoted to the division of publications.

The appendix contains the directory of the department, the directory of the colleges and experiment stations, list of state officials in charge of agriculture, secretaries of state agricultural societies, officers of various agricultural and kindred associations, statistics of farm crops and other information of interest to the farmer.

A new feature of the appendix is the publication of requirements for admission to the agricultural department of the United States, which will be of great interest to the farmer. The regular edition is 100,000 copies, of which 470,000 are by law reserved for exclusive use of senators, representatives and delegates in congress, to whom miscellaneous applicants for publication are referred.

The recent decision of the interior department in the "Clark oil land case" will have a great effect on the oil industry in Wyoming and will affect the status of filings in the newly discovered fields of Texas. The Clark case is one of the "oil and cases" coming out of the interior department. In 1897 congress passed a bill designed to secure by its operations the private holdings in the oil lands of the United States. The bill made provision for the exchange of such holdings inside forest reservations

for any "unoccupied" lands of the public domain in lieu of them. Some of those who took advantage of this law made large fortunes in the oil business. The trains of the Chesapeake Beach railway are already being crowded with passengers, although the season has not fairly opened. The beach is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the country. The beach is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the country. The beach is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the country.

Transmission of pictures by telegraph while occasionally accomplished, has heretofore been too complicated a process to be of much practical use. A new process, upon which the inventors have been working for several years, was tried this week in the office of the Associated Press at Washington. The new process is a simple one, and it is expected will be adopted by the larger newspapers of the country. The inventors will have the privilege of publishing in the Pan-American edition of the Washington Post.

Before its advent Washington's railway connections with the outside world, north, south and west, were wholly inadequate and inefficient. Since the time of the Panama-Pacific exposition the Baltimore and Potomac city has had a magnificent railway service in every direction, and now that it has secured the Baltimore and Ohio it is confidently expected that the service will be further improved by consolidation, will be increased in efficiency and will serve to make still more delightful residence in the capital city. The difference between this city and New York City is the fastest and safest of any, and its trains between here and Chicago surpass in elegance and comfort any in the world.

Colorado investors in the Chesapeake Beach railway, of whom there are many, will realize handsome returns from their investment this year. The Chesapeake Beach railway, which runs from Chesapeake Beach, 30 miles from this city, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular of the eastern watering places. The trains of the Chesapeake Beach railway are already being crowded with passengers, although the season has not fairly opened. The beach is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the country. The beach is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the country. The beach is one of the most beautiful and healthful resorts in the country.

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would enable him to see and hear his friend, and because he would be glad to be the critic on this particular occasion. All these things passed through his mind in an indistinct sort of way, and he hurried along from the office to his room.

He was awakened by a loud rapping on his door, and on opening it was met by a man in a dark suit, who said: "George, come to the office at once, Hunt."

George rubbed his eyes, looked at the clock which indicated that he had been asleep for about five hours, and then began to dress. He was the city editor and George knew that something important was on hand or he would not be called from his sleep so early. He hurriedly dressed, and when he was later was at the office. He found awaiting him there a note telling him that the negro criminal was to be taken back to the scene of his crime, and that he was to be taken to the place of execution. George knew that something important was on hand or he would not be called from his sleep so early. He hurriedly dressed, and when he was later was at the office. He found awaiting him there a note telling him that the negro criminal was to be taken back to the scene of his crime, and that he was to be taken to the place of execution. George knew that something important was on hand or he would not be called from his sleep so early. He hurriedly dressed, and when he was later was at the office. 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# ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

## Presbyterians Heard Reports of Church Boards and Committees.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Routine matters occupied the attention of the commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly during the greater portion of today's session. The annual reports of the eight church boards were submitted to the general assembly and three of them, ministerial relief, education and freedmen, with the reports of their standing committees were disposed of. The others will be taken up tomorrow and Wednesday when it is expected the desk will be clear for the discussion of the revision committee's report, which is the special order for Thursday.

A resolution was adopted deprecating the action of the directors of the Pan-American exposition in opening the gates Sunday and Monday, and the closing of the exposition on that day.

The special committee on Sabbath observance protested against the publication of newspapers on Sunday and all use of the Lord's day for business purposes or commercial interests.

The report of the permanent committee on judicial commissions came up for consideration, but debate was interrupted by adjournment.

The annual report of the permanent committee on the revision of the constitution was not discussed. The report calls attention to the abolition of the government establish some substitute for the canten.

Regarding the liquor traffic the committee reports that with the exception that the Taft commission was reduced the number of saloons no other steps have been taken toward righting this grievous wrong. The committee makes several recommendations as follows:

"In all license states where as yet an effort for state-wide prohibition may seem impracticable there should be legislative recognition of the right of every local community or exemption from the saloon nuisance upon the demand of its citizens or a majority thereof.

"In prohibition states, and in counties, towns, or wards where the people have declared against the saloon the issue of the internal revenue law receipt should be reduced to a general power against the people and on the side of the law-breaker. Let earnest protest be made against this industry, and let every citizen be urged to other bodies let their help be sought in a simultaneous effort for such modification of the United States revenue laws as shall right this wrong.

The report of the committee on mission for freedmen states that 406 workers have been supported on the field in their various spheres of labor. Of these 190 are ministers of the gospel, and the remainder are engaged in teaching.

The report of the committee on education, referring to the statement and board's report to increase the number of the ministry showed a decrease from the previous year, said:

"This state of affairs is alarming. What must the church do to increase the number of her candidates for the ministry? Here is a problem which must be met and solved at once.

The moderator announced the appointment of Elder Robert Pittman of Pittsburgh as vice moderator and appointed the following a committee on the "Peoria resolution."

Rev. G. B. Edwards, Peoria; Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. R. M. Patterson, Warren, Tenn.; Elder Robert Laidlaw, Cincinnati; Elder W. E. McVey, Los Angeles.

The committee will complete the details for the election of standing committees under the Peoria plan, which was tried this year for the first time.

The report of the committee on revision, which is the special order for Thursday, is as follows:

"The committee on the revision of the constitution of the church respectfully reports to the general assembly of 1901, that it was appointed by virtue of action taken by the general assembly of 1899, and on page 99 of their minutes, in the following resolutions:

"First.—That a committee of 15, eight ministers and seven laymen, be appointed by the moderator to consider the whole matter of the restatement of the doctrine most substantially embodied in our confession of faith.

"Second.—That this committee be enjoined diligently to pursue their inquiries, seeking knowledge from every available source, and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church.

"Third.—That to further the work of the committee the presbyteries be and are hereby invited by the assembly to take action on this subject at their approaching fall meetings, and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church.

"Fourth.—That the committee be and are hereby invited by the assembly to take action on this subject at their approaching fall meetings, and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church.

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"to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions," to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and in no sense imply, but rather to maintain the integrity of the reformed faith.

"We further recommend that this committee be and are hereby invited by the assembly to take action on this subject at their approaching fall meetings, and to report to the next assembly what specific action, if any, should be taken by the church.

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# EXPOSITION DEDICATION

## Formal Ceremonies Took Place at Buffalo With Large Attendance.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 20.—In the presence of a vast concourse of people with ceremonial both conventional and novel the Pan-American exposition was dedicated formally today. The day began with a parade in which there were men from nearly every country in the world and ended with an aerial bombardment from flying bombs and a brilliant electric illumination. Between the two the formal exercises of the dedication with oratory, prayer, music, song and poetry. The city was bright in the electric illumination, and the exposition grounds were in holiday garb and the whole effect was highly pleasing. The dedication of the exposition was fully to the expectations of the most enthusiastic.

The members of the committee appointed by the assembly to prepare amendments of chapter XVI, section 3; chapter XXII, section 3; and chapter XXV, section 3, of the constitution of the church, met today for the purpose of either by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit. It being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit.

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# ALL THE NEWS

## STATE

Arguments in the Strong damage suit were continued yesterday. The defense closed and the plaintiffs are now pleading. The case will be heard by Judge Arden tomorrow.

St. Louis capital will carry on fresh mining operations on Canterbury hill near Leadville. The Florence High school class day exercises occur this evening. The commencement exercises take place Tuesday evening. There are nine graduates.

State convicts are putting the state road between Florence and Canon City into shape. A moral reform movement is under way in Florence. The Florence fire department will enter a hose team in the races at Colorado City July 4.

Stephen T. Nicholson says he has \$200 in the First National bank of Denver, but the officers say he is unbalanced. Representative Hammond and Montrose and Delta county bankers are discussing the proposed canal with Governor Orman in Denver.

A hold thief stole a night's earnings of the Cottage Club gambling house in Denver while the residents were put away. George W. Moore committed suicide on Tremont street in Denver. Family troubles were the cause.

A school strike of coal is reported from Erie, Colo. Senator E. M. Ammons, of Littleton, has been elected president of the stock improvement association of the state.

Victor Typographical union elected Charles F. Bugh delegate to the Alabama convention. (From Saturday's Daily.) The famous Denver water band issue was closed by cancellation of the contract.

Carrie L. Hamilton, a Denver young lady, took oxalic acid by mistake and died. Burglars robbed a Denver drug store of \$85 in cash and drugs.

A state school was set up for a receiver for the Colorado Mutual Life Insurance Co. The American Smelting and Refining Co. has increased its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Montezuma Land and Cattle Co. were filed in Denver yesterday. W. S. Montgomery, president of the company, is in Denver.

Two ten-year-old boys in Denver have confessed to numerous petty burglaries. They say they do not want to reform home. The American Smelting and Refining Co. has filed a certificate with the secretary of state increasing its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Over anxiety to secure positions on the Cripple Creek school board has caused a division of opinion among the members of the district board of education.

(From Monday's Daily.) Attorney representing leading corporations of the state will meet in Denver today to consider the matter of a test case on the new revenue law.

The Electric Street Railway company at Florence has put on a night force on the new bridge being constructed and is otherwise pushing work begun on the Weaver oil well and the production is up to the estimate first made.

Omaha, May 20.—Attorneys for James Callahan, the alleged kidnaper, today appeared before Judge Baker in the criminal branch of the district court and moved for a judgment in the robbery which resulted in the death of Edward Martin. The hearing was for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that he had already been put in jeopardy for each of these offenses.

The court sustained the motion for the discharge. This action finally disposed of all the cases against Callahan excepting the one of false imprisonment and the new case of perjury. Callahan's bond was reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000.

San Francisco, May 20.—Among the passengers on the steamer America which sailed yesterday for New York was Col. Coolidge, who was in command of the Ninth infantry during the siege of Peking. Coolidge took command of the Ninth infantry during the siege of Peking. Coolidge took command of the Ninth infantry during the siege of Peking.

In the Patterson case in Denver, the time was occupied by arguments as to whether the defense should file a bill of particulars. Judge Mullins took the question under advisement.

The Rose Drug company, of Leadville, has assigned. The trial of William Preston Campbell, the negro who killed David Allen, is on in Pueblo.

Cloudburst at Cotopaxi sent the Arkanian river on a rampage threatening Pueblo with destruction. Pueblo escaped the machinists' strike. All machinists there are at work.

Removals have been made from the Portland and the New York and New England. The Short Line will play prominent part in Victor's celebration of the Fourth of July.

By a decision of the supreme court Leadville controls all mineral rights beneath the streets and alleys of the city. John Peterson, a miner, was instantly killed by a falling rock in the Hildebrand shaft on Strawn mountain.

Rogus "Short Line" pay checks were passed in Cripple Creek Saturday. It is understood that the commission which the British government appointed early in the year under the chairmanship of Clinton E. Dawkins, to consider a scheme of reorganization that is almost revolutionary.

In the course of a speech in the house of commons Mr. Balfour made the sensational statement that the British government would not allow the sale of arms to the Boers. The British government would not allow the sale of arms to the Boers.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$100,000 to establish district libraries in Glasgow. The Boston smelter at Meadville, Mont., was shut down as a result of a demand by the men that all classes of labor be given eight hours a day.

Mrs. McKinley was regarded as being at death's door all day, but at 8:45 Secretary Cortelyou declared her condition was decidedly improved since morning. Governor Nash is confined to his bed by poisoning with poison oak.

The Boston smelter at Meadville, Mont., was shut down as a result of a demand by the men that all classes of labor be given eight hours a day. The Eclipse Consolidated has received returns on the new shaft from the new level and finds it on a level 100 feet to the ton. Over 100 holes have been drilled in ore and will be shot as soon as the mine is completed. The mine is sending out a carload a day.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The most recent prediction of a very strong undercurrent, with enough buying orders to hold it very firm, and to cause advances some instances. Mollie Gibson went to 40 and 41 cents. Silver sold at \$17.20, Portland 11½, but Portland was off to \$2.88. Gold Dollar 1½ and Dollar 1½.

The new ore body in the sixth level south in the Mollie Gibson is proving to be very valuable. The entire production of the mine is now being sold to the value of \$35,000 per month. The production of the mine is now being sold to the value of \$35,000 per month.

The Grand Central is producing a good amount of ore and vigorous development is being carried out. The mine is sending out a carload a day. The Grand Central is producing a good amount of ore and vigorous development is being carried out.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia, and Eberhard Frass of the Royal Museum of Wurtemberg, Germany, were in the city yesterday on their way to the mountains to conduct geological investigations.

Wholesale Liquor Dealer, DENVER, COLO. The market yesterday was very active with a decided undercurrent of strength. The market yesterday was very active with a decided undercurrent of strength.

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## GREETED BY CHILDREN

The President Apparently Enjoyed Himself at San Francisco.

## SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS

In a Brief Speech the Chief Executive of the Nation Told the School Children the Value of Education.

San Francisco, May 21.—President McKinley today reviewed nearly 50,000 school children of this city. Both sides of Van Ness avenue from Jackson to Market streets were lined with cheering and enthusiastic children as the president and members of his party and local officials in carriages were driven from Jackson to Market and back the avenue to Jackson. The president was the recipient of a continuous ovation. Almost every child had been provided with a good-sized American flag and their voices and flags were worked in unison. Each little girl wore white, and most of them had red sashes. Thousands of the young people carried large bouquets which they threw at the president as he passed along. In some cases every pupil from a certain school carried a bouquet of the same variety and color of flowers. Some classes spread the flowers in the street that the president and his party might literally ride among the roses. President McKinley rode, while his party sat in the carriages, and from right to left, smiling continually and receiving the ovation with evident pride and happiness. The avenue was rich in color. In addition to the thousands of flags carried by the children the residences were decorated with bunting and flags and the school banners of the city bore the names of every school in the city and conspicuous objects along the line of march. Half way between California and Sacramento streets the president's carriage brought up and the other conveyances came to a standstill. "Speech, speech," rang out along the avenue and the children crowded about by thousands. President McKinley sat in his carriage, reaching down and shaking his hands for several minutes. He finally rose and was greeted with cheers. The president spoke briefly, saying, in part: "I desire in a single moment to express the pleasure which has been given to me to meet the 45,000 school children of the city of San Francisco. It has given me an introduction into the countless homes of your great city and has permitted me to witness the sunshine which this vast number of young people bring to the freedom of the city. I know of no richer possession than the great scholarship and nobler ambition than to obtain it. We cannot all be great scholars, but we can

## REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS NEAR PUEBLO

Pueblo, May 21.—It was not the locomotive as first reported, but the passenger train No. 115, that plunged into St. Charles creek, 10 miles south of here, last night. There was a fearful collision in the Sierra Mojada mountains about Boulah, and the water came roaring down the various branches of the St. Charles, doing much damage to the fine farming country there. J. Brown, a beekeeper from Avondale, with his wife, had taken a cabin near Boulah, which is a summer resort village. Hearing the noise of the engine, they stepped out of the little house in alarm and were instantly overwhelmed by the great wave of water and were drowned. The bodies were found today, a long distance farther down. The three creeks uniting in the main stream made a still greater flood and it came eastward, with terrific force in a flood wave 14 feet high. It struck the Rio Grande railroad bridge just as the passenger train was approaching it. The engineer, seeing the mighty crest of

## A CASE INVOLVING RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Washington, May 21.—The case of the "Innocentness" league of St. Louis against the Southern Railway and other transcontinental lines involving issues of great importance to shippers to Pacific coast points, was heard by the Interstate Commerce commission today. The case has been pending in various ways for a long time and after a hearing that lasted late into the night, the commission decided today in this case for a hearing of arguments. St. Louis and Chicago shippers are trying to secure lower rates to the Pacific coast from the middle west and to have made reduce the distance between the railroad rates and less than the railroad rates in their Pacific coast business. Vice President Morgan and Traffic Manager Bickett represented the Santa Fe. Vice President Herndon and Chief Counsel Christie the Southern Pacific. L. Christie, F. M. Johnson, of St. Louis, and J. F. Thompson, of Chicago, represented the Chicago and North Western. E. S. Pillsbury, of the Pacific coast shippers, Vice President Morgan was the principal witness today. While he knew many railroad officials differed with the difference between the railroad and less than the railroad rates, he was not depressed and did not feel that the case was a hopeless one. He said that both the Santa Fe and the Chicago and North Western shippers.

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

## ALL THE NEWS

## LOCAL

## THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALONE CAN JUDGE THE NECESSITY OR ADVISABILITY OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Showers and cooler today; probably showers tomorrow. Silver 69 1/2; lead, dull at \$3.75; copper, steady at \$17.00. New York stocks showed a decline in activity and recovery in prices; money on call firm at 4 1/2. Chicago last evening. July closing 1/2 higher; provisions closed firm.

By the will of the late Emily A. Crowell, St. Stephen's church receives \$3,000. The convention of the National Forestry association, which was to have been held in connection with the National Irrigation congress, has also been postponed for one year.

Pending the institution of the rock pile, city prisoners are being employed in fixing up the new pound.

St. Mary's long arrived in the city from California last evening.

The Millionaires now have an even standing of games won and lost.

Governor Wash, of Ohio, and his party will reach the city at 4 a. m. and an urgent invitation will be given them to spend the night here.

A reception was given last evening to Linus B. Sheehan, department commander of the Woman's Relief corps.

Traffic on the Short Line will be resumed this morning.

## STATE

A large new crematory at Monument was opened yesterday.

Judge Mullins decided that the defense in the Patterson child suit must file a bill of particulars before introducing testimony.

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## FOREIGN

A dispatch from London, says the engagement of Lady Mary Sackville to Hamilton Duff, announced.

Central Intelligence Bureau has committed suicide by shooting. He was dependent on account of ill health.

The Santa Fe freight house at Wichita, Kan., was burned to the ground; estimated loss \$50,000.

No advices have been received at the Interior department indicating any friction between the United States and the agents. No request has been received for troops to sustain the agent.

Secretary Root has approved the action of the board of officers at West Point which referred the dismissal of five cadets and the suspension of six others. This sustains the course of Colonel Mills in his application for redress.

Archibald A. Glenn, city treasurer of Wichita, Kan., died yesterday at an advanced age. He was at one time lieutenant governor of Illinois.

General Fitzjohn Porter died yesterday at his home in Morrisville, N. J., aged 89 years.

## WOODMEN OF WORLD.

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—The supreme camp, Woodmen of the World, held its annual convention at the Waldorf Astor hotel here today. The convention considered the report of the committee on legislation. The policy of reducing expenses is being adhered to and the committee recommended that the dues be reduced from \$10 to \$5 and that it was decided that applicants failing to present themselves for medical examination within 90 days after election shall forfeit their fee.

## PETITIGREW'S DENIAL.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 21.—In an interview in the Sioux Falls Press which will appear tomorrow morning, ex-Senator Pettigrew denies that he has been offered the presidency of the railroad. He said that he had no other railway and says that no such position will be offered him and that he would not accept such an offer if made. He will deny the report of his denial of the position of his office, he says, and will continue to advocate the ideas upheld by him during the last session of the senate.

## JONES ACQUITTED.

Evansville, Ind., May 21.—The coroner's jury in the case of John J. Jones, the merchant who was killed Sunday, acquitted the defendant, stating that he had acted in self-defense. A coroner's jury was impaneled at the coroner's inquest.

## PUERTO RICO GOVERNMENT

## Governor Allen Has Presented His Annual Report to the President.

## A COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

Recommended as Being Most Suited to the Island's Requirements--Incentives to Idleness.

Washington, May 21.—Governor Charles H. Allen of Puerto Rico, has presented to the president, through the state department, his annual report. The governor expresses the opinion that a scheme of colonial administration such as is found in the Danish, French and English West Indies, might be safely instituted with variations dependent upon the policy of the home government. The governor refers to the many suggestions offered of the form of territorial government adopted in the United States be applied to Puerto Rico, but points that a standard form of such government, while useful in the United States, would not apply successfully to this island possession. He calls attention to this fact that while in such close proximity to the United States Puerto Rico has been a comparatively unknown island to Americans.

He feels, as the result of a year's close study on the spot, of all conditions surrounding this problem, that Governor Allen "that congress went quite as far as it could safely venture

## CIVILIAN CLERK AT MANILA IS ACCUSED OF FORGERY

Manila, May 21.—E. C. Lawrence, formerly a private in the Thirty-third volunteer infantry and afterward employed as a civilian clerk in the adjutant general's office at Manila, has been accused of forging the signature of Captain Slaven, the insular disbursing officer, to certain checks purporting to be payable to General MacArthur. On the backs of the checks were forged endorsements of MacArthur to General Shafter and to E. C. Lawrence. Two checks of \$200 have been cashed at San Francisco, but another has been returned to Manila and pronounced spurious by Captain Slaven. Lawrence is suspected of other forgeries. The insurgents today made an unsuccessful attack on the village of Nacpan in the Iloilo province. A private in the eighth infantry was killed in the engagement.

## NEW YORK MACHINISTS ARE DETERMINED TO WIN

New York, May 21.—Henry Devens, agent of the Metal Trades association today went to the headquarters of the strikers immediately after the meeting at the Astor house had adjourned. His mission was to pave the way for a joint conference in which the strikers would explain their position and their demands so that the employers could find out what the men wanted. Mr. Devens said he got little satisfaction from the conference. He would have to telegraph to the national headquarters at Washington before they could do such a thing. He hoped that the employers would accept the strikers' demands. When the district executive board of the International machinists adjourned tonight the members were elated as they said there were fair prospects that the difference between employers would be settled and settled in favor of the men before many hours had passed.

As far as New York city is concerned the machinists practically considered that they had things their own way and the members of the executive board of the International machinists are confident that the men have won the fact that all the larger firms had come to terms.

It was announced that President O'Connell had sent word that the machinists could appoint a conference committee.

According to Mr. Devens, the purpose of the Metal Trades association was to get the strikers to sign an agreement to lay before the machinists fairly the situation. Mr. Devens says that there is no question that the strikers under the new agreements are entitled to a nine hour day. This the employers are willing to concede but the question at the bottom of the present difficulty is whether or not the strikers are willing to accept a statement was given out tonight by the executive board of the machinists in which they say: "We are willing to meet the manufacturers at any time and we are ready to sign an understanding with them, providing the nine hour day without any reduction of the per diem rate be granted. The nine hour day in the machinists trade has come at last. There is nothing further on our demand, as the employers have had a year to prepare their contracts accordingly. We have certainly acted fairly in this matter. The members of the Metal Trades association and we have endeavored both through our local and national officers in the various cities to get the strikers to sign an agreement and arbitrated, but that employers' answer to our appeal has generally been evasive."

## SEVERE DISCIPLINE FOR WEST POINT CADETS

Washington, May 21.—Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the military academy, left Washington today after a conference with the secretary of war in order to be present at West Point tomorrow, when an order will be read dismissing five cadets from the academy and suspending six or more on charges of mutiny and breach of discipline. There are a large number of other cadets upon whom will be inflicted minor punishment, such as extra duty, confinement to quarters, deprivation of holidays and reduction of class rank. It is understood that Gen. MacArthur, son of Gen. Gen. MacArthur, commanding in the Philippines, will escape with a minor punishment.

An official statement of the situation at the academy was made at the war department today. It was said that the cadets had been guilty of acts which were not to be tolerated in another college, but in view of the fact that these young men were educated by the government, at a government institution, to learn obedience and to learn to command men and that they had been to dinner and made their excuses for absence. Their ruse was discovered.

## TODAY'S EVENTS

College Sophomore-Freshmen baseball at Washburn field at 2:30 p. m. Pike's Peak No. 10, U. R. K. P., drill 7:30 a. m. Myrtle lodge No. 34, K. P., regular session and nomination of officers, 7:30 p. m. Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M., 7:30 p. m.

## MRS. M'KINLEY SHOWS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

San Francisco, May 21.—The convalescence of Mrs. McKinley is very rapid and she is fast regaining her normal strength. She was able to sit up today and read the papers. So marked is her improvement that it is very probable that the presidential party will start for Washington next Saturday. If no untoward developments should occur it is thought that Mrs. McKinley will be able to endure the journey by that time.

## DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB CAMBRIDGE BANK

Cambridge, Mass., May 21.—What the police believe was a daring attempt to rob the Cambridgeport National bank of this city by the use of dynamite in broad daylight, was revealed at 10:45 a. m. today by an explosion in the bank which blew out the side of the office, damaged other parts of the building and caused Cashier Root sustained a bad wound on the head.

If the explosion was a part of a plot to rob the bank, the plan failed, for nothing of value was taken from the place. It is thought from the force of the concussion and other evidence, that dynamite was used, and that it may have been set off by a time fuse.

The bank is a four-story brick structure in the business center of Cambridge. The shock of the explosion was felt for several blocks, but no damage was done outside of the bank building.

## THE DEATH OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE

Boston, May 21.—Former Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor, Me., died today at the McLean asylum, Waverly, where he had been confined for a year with brain trouble. Death was due primarily to pneumonia, which developed last Sunday. Mr. Boutelle's daughter Grace, who has been at the head of the household since her mother's death in 1892, was at the bedside today.

Mr. Boutelle was 62 years old, and on his retirement from congress last winter was placed on the retired list of the navy as a captain, an office to which he was eligible by reason of civil war and congressional committee services. Three daughters survive.

Mr. Boutelle's illness dated from December 21, 1899, when he was seized by a fit of unconsciousness while at a hotel in this city. Later Mr. Boutelle was taken to his home in Bangor, but immediately returned to McLean asylum, where he has since remained. His mental condition, it is said, had improved considerably.

## DEATH OF GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER

New York, May 21.—General Fitzjohn Porter died at his home in Morrisville, N. J., today from chronic diabetes. He was 80 years old.

General Porter's funeral will take place from Trinity church, this city, on Saturday. The pall-bearers will be General Alexander S. Webb, General James T. Scofield, Lieutenant Royal Farragut, Colonel David Porter Heath, Colonel Edward Wright, General William B. Franklin, Major C. C. McConnell, General Stephen Webb, General A. M. Clark, General Daniel Butterfield, General Joshua Chamberlain, ex-Major Hewitt, ex-Major Grace, Theodore Lord, John Buss, Anson Maltby and Charles Bacon.

Major General Brooke, commander of the department of the east, will have entire charge of the military arrangements.

## LETTER PURPORTING TO BE FROM MRS. BURGER

San Jose, Calif., May 21.—Chief of Police Kildward today received the following letter, purporting to be from the Colorado school teacher whose mysterious disappearance from Pueblo some weeks ago caused so much comment. No street address is given: "San Francisco, May 20. "Chief of Police: "Dear sir: I saw in this morning's paper that you were trying to locate me in San Jose. You cannot do it because I am not there at present, though I have been once or twice. Please notify those Pueblo people who are so interested in me that I am in the land of the living and in this city. My health is so poor I must rest and I am taking it. I owe no one a penny and I am tired of this notoriety. Respectfully, "Mertie M. Burger."

## DR. SCHLEY RECOVERING.

New York, May 21.—Rear Admiral W. B. Schley arrived here today on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, having hurried across the ocean on receipt of the news that his son, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, was ill. Dr. Schley, who has been suffering from blood poisoning at St. Luke's hospital, was reported to day to be out of danger.



# THE VERDICT FOR STRONG

Plea in Behalf of the Plaintiff  
by Judge Allen.

arrangements between Strong and Allen. A large part of the argument of the defense was that the lack of the credibility of witnesses and Mr. Allen devoted considerable time to it also. He said that the defense on this issue in the case is simply "Who blew up Strong mine, and did the defendant instigate the same?" This is the issue that the jury has to decide. The length upon the Allen deposition, and pleaded with the jury to consider it in that light, a truthful testimony. He contended that the Allen deposition money was paid him to blow up the Strong shaft house and machinery. From nothing more. He said that he had no object in destroying the machinery.

but that Strong did have an object in his mind. He contended that if the miners had been allowed to work in the mine, why need the machinery be destroyed? He contended that the three men in the mine were deputies and that when these men were killed, the mine was abandoned. Allen and Munford saw their opportunity and availed themselves of it, and destroyed the machinery again and again. He referred to the fact that Strong was in the Kid Allen on the night before the explosion occurred. Mr. Allen contended that it was not his duty to give evidence in the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiffs should be considered in favor of the plaintiffs, because it was his duty to make the mine safe and make-up. He then reviewed the testi-

In discussing the motive that Sam Strong had in having the mine destroyed, he took up the value of the mine at the time the last report was made. This report placed the mine at \$90,000 in sight, that it joined the Portland, and that it was a valuable mine. "If Sam Strong," continued Judge Allen, "is an evil-minded man, is not \$90,000 an inducement to have the mine destroyed? The evidence reviewed in this case is the evidence introduced relative to

the patience they had exhibited and he told them that in all of his experience he had never come in contact with a jury that had been as attentive to duty and had made as few requests as

The mine worked every day. Mr. Waldron said that he had long wanted to state that for over one month there were only three guards on the mine. Judge Allen closed his argument by saying that the jury should find that the jury should render if they found for the plaintiffs.

When Mr. Allen sat down Mr. Waldron said Judge Allen may ask you one question? "Well, Mr. Waldron I am through, if you want to talk to Mr. Allen, I will give my consent," said Mr. Allen.

"I do not want to talk to the jury," said Mr. Waldron. "But Mr. Allen refused to let me say anything more." The Judge then handed the jury the instructions and also the papers that

After the jury was gone Mr. Waldron told Mr. Allen that he intended to ask the jury if he really believed Sam Strong to be guilty.

A benefit program has been arranged for Billy Williams, the minstrel man who is sick and nearly destitute in this city. The program will be given at the Taber opera house next Sunday afternoon.

## STRONG RECEIVES

done and I am glad to say that even before the plaintiffs had all their testimony introduced public sentiment among those who were watching the trial was all in my favor and expressions were heard on all sides that it

ceived by Sam Strong, Denver: "Citizens of Cripple Creek extend most hearty congratulations on your splendid victory."

(Signed: A. E. Carlton, Finn and Ingley, W. L. Shockey, Miller Young Brokers, George C. H. Hays, E. S. Hays, F. J. Ardens, Charles Perkins, J. K. Burton, F. J. Crane, W. C. Saunders, James T. Stewart.)

## FIREMAN KILLED AT ST. LOUIS FIRE

St. Louis, May 18.—While fighting a fire which threatened destruction to the five-story brick building at 1301 to 1311 Olive street this afternoon Edward Green, assistant foreman of Englebright Engine No. 23, was killed by a fall from a horse upon which he was descending.

Half a dozen firms occupied the building. They included a cost of \$100,000, which is divided as follows: Val Furniture and Carpet Co., \$50,000; Val Reis Music Co., \$15,000; Val Reis House Furnishing Co., \$15,000; on buildings, \$10,000; other occupants, \$10,000.

**CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIES.**  
West Point, Miss., May 15.—Today's session of the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly was mostly occupied

Dr. I. D. Steel of Birmingham, Ala. proposing that Miss Woosley, the young woman who was enrolled as a ruling elder, commissioner from Litchfield Ky., presbytery, be unseated on the charge of immorality.

ground that both the constitution and the laws of the United States forbade a woman to serve as a ruling elder. A constitutional amendment covering the case will be sent down to the presbyteries and it is believed that in the end the church will declare against the ordination of women. The final vote was not reported today. Motion to defer prevailing.

**MAY CLOSE INDEFINITELY.** The report from San Francisco, May 12, is that the General Assembly has authorized that if the machinists persist in their demands for a nine-hour day the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United Brotherhood of Shipbuilders and Boatbuilders will not vote in the definite session of the General Assembly at







# The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## STRONG TESTIMONY.

**I**N A RECENT communication addressed to the war department, Rev. William J. Dalton bears very emphatic testimony against the law passed at the last session of congress, which abolished the army canteen, and turned the soldiers of the regular army over to the tender mercies of the joint keepers in the neighborhood of the army posts. In the course of his communication Father Dalton says:

"Anything more mistaken than the canteen law I never witnessed in my life. I think I never saw anything that so quickly drove sober men into drunkards as the operation of this same anti-canteen law. While at Detroit I had an opportunity to see soldiers from the neighboring forts, and I never saw them so drunken. During the many times I have visited cities contiguous to army posts, including Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit, I have watched the soldiery. I did that because I like to study the men a nation depends on for its very life. Always I found well behaved, sober men. Imagine my horror last week, however, to see the same men reeling drunk and next to fighting mad. It was all the canteen law."

"Now," he adds, "instead of getting beer or wine in camp, under the observation of an officer or sentry, with some restraint upon his thirst, the soldier goes to the vile dens, to be urged to drink until he has spent his last cent and is drunk, overtaxes his time and is punished. That makes deserters. Whatever could those women have been thinking of?"

It is the almost universal opinion of army officers that the anti-canteen law operates to the great injury of the soldier and the service and to the benefit only of the whiskey seller, and the general public shares this opinion. Such a result was freely prophesied before the passage of the law by those who were best in a position to know what they were talking about, and the action of congress was one of the most deplorable examples of yielding to a persistent and unreasonable lobby that has taken place for many years.

## THE CONTEST IN HAWAII.

**A** SHARP contest is on in Hawaii between the members of the territorial legislature and the governor who is appointed by the president. The legislature is in control of the native-born Hawaiians, the same party that elected Delegate Wilcox to congress, while the governor is the celebrated ex-President Dole, chief of the independent Hawaiian republic.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that difficulties should have arisen. According to the governor, the legislature seems to have patterned its action after some of the fusion assemblies of the western states and to have been endeavoring to

Work the office all the day

For everything that's in it.

On the other hand, according to the legislature the governor is a middle-aged old body whose chief diligece consists in getting in the way of the legislature.

The time of the legislature having expired by limitation, the governor refused to call an extra session, and accompanying his refusal with some rather tropical remarks in regard to legislative bribery. And now the legislature has appealed to Washington to remove the governor and to place in office one who will be more subservient to its demands.

It will doubtless occur to the average American that Governor Dole is a pretty good man for the place. The reason why Hawaii is a territory and not a state is brought out very prominently in the record of this legislature, and Governor Dole is occupying his position under authority of the president because he is just the man to keep the Kanaka party from wrecking the new territory.

Governor Dole is right and the legislature is wrong, and we hope he will get all the sympathy he desires from the American people and all the backing he needs from the administration.

## REMODELING THE SHAMROCK II.

**T**HE report of important alterations to the hull of the Shamrock II indicates that the owners of the cup challenger are not well pleased with the result of the trial races. The details of those races have been carefully kept from the public, but the report that the new boat had been really beaten by the former unsuccessful contestant for the cup gains in probability as a result of this latest announcement.

Americans generally will regret that Shamrock II is not more satisfactory to her owner. We had certainly hoped to see a better boat than Shamrock I, one just as much better in fact as it was possible for Englishmen to make, and then in a fair race under every condition that would make for good sport we hoped to beat her.

If, however, it is true that the Englishmen cannot build a better boat than Shamrock I, or if they cannot even build so good a one again, the America's cup has evidently found a permanent abiding place on this side of the Atlantic.

## LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

**A** RECENT speech by Lord Salisbury, delivered since his return to England, is attracting considerable attention and comment. After referring to the war in South Africa as a sad and grievous retrospect, but with circumstances that make every lover of his country look back with exultation and gratitude upon the two years just past, the British prime minister turned his attention to Ireland in the following words:

If home rule had passed in 1893, what would England's position, with a hostile Irish government in Dublin, have been today? What would our position have been if we not only had to meet the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also an equally hostile Ireland by our side?

We know now from our South African experience the danger of letting Ireland have a measure of independence. We know now that, if we allowed those who are leading Irish politics unlimited power of making preparations against us, we should have to begin by conquering Ireland, if ever we had to fight any other power.

Lord Salisbury speaks with frankness, and there is no doubt that his words represent the opinion of a majority of Englishmen, and upon this opinion the treatment of Ireland for many years has been based. Nevertheless it is probable that Lord Salisbury is wrong in two very important particulars.

The traditional policy of England has not resulted in the permanent or the reliable pacification of Ireland. Lord Salisbury says it would not be well for Great Britain to have to begin a foreign war with the conquest of Ireland, as would be the case if the experiment of home rule were

tried. Yet who doubts that there are now a considerable number of Irish irreconcilables who would welcome a foreign war as an opportunity for securing Irish independence?

On the other hand, what reason is there for believing that the experiment of home rule, if honestly and faithfully tried, would not result in the thorough incorporation of the Irish people into the British union? The Irish leaders themselves have repeatedly given assurances that it would, and the teaching of history confirms these declarations.

Our own American experience bears directly upon this point. Our national union today rests upon the basis of a reconstruction that gave the southern states an equal share in the government without regard to former rebellion. The differences that now separate Englishmen and Irishmen are certainly not more bitter than those which arose from the horrors of civil war and the devastation of the southern states by the armies of the north. But because we recognized the people of the south as our brothers, they became such, and our union now faces every foreign foe without dissension or sectionalism.

Had England adopted a similar course towards Ireland, there is no doubt that the result would have been what Gladstone foresaw and predicted. Instead of casting slurs upon the memory of a greater statesman than himself, Lord Salisbury would do better to be guided by his wisdom.

## IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

**T**HE COUNTY commissioners and the city council should take immediate action for the appropriation of a suitable sum in aid of the Quarto-centennial celebration that is to be held in this city on August 1, 2 and 3.

This celebration is a matter of greatest importance to the general interests of the city, and to every department of its business, and it is entirely proper that the affair should be recognized both by the county and by the city authorities and that a liberal appropriation should be made in its support.

A formal request for an appropriation has already been made by the executive committee of the celebration, and this request should receive prompt and favorable consideration.

The committee should know what funds will be at its disposal, and unless its members have this knowledge it will be difficult for them to make their plans understandingly. If the city and county set a good example of promptness and liberality in this matter private subscriptions will be much more easy to collect, and as soon as the committee gets an idea of what may be depended on, it will be in a position to go ahead with its plans.

The Quarto-centennial celebration may easily be made the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this state, and that is what it ought to be. But from now on there must be no time lost, and no half-heartedness.

If Colorado Springs is not going to give a celebration that will do honor to the occasion and be a credit to the city and to the state, the project had better be abandoned or left to the enterprise of Boulder.

If the Quarto-centennial is to be given, the commissioners, the council, the committees and every citizen must do a part towards making it a grand success.

Within the next few days everyone interested in the success of the Quarto-centennial should urge upon commissioners and councilmen the necessity for a prompt and liberal appropriation towards this celebration.

## CALIFORNIA'S WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

**U**P TO the time when the hand of fate fell upon the beloved wife of the president, the trip had been a most conspicuous success. California fairly outdid herself in the reception given to the presidential party, and California, the land of flowers and of fruits, has possibilities in this line that are unequalled elsewhere.

In brilliancy of color, sweetness of perfume and beauty of form in natural guise and skillfully arranged decoration California's reception to President McKinley is probably unequalled in history. No oriental monarch moving among the splendors of unlimited wealth and unlimited power has equalled the testimonial of loyalty and honor that a free people gives to its chief magistrate.

The words and acts of President McKinley in all these scenes have been characteristic of the man. Simple, dignified, plain-spoken, he has received the tribute of his fellow citizens as one who thought only of the greatness of the republic and the grandeur of the nation over which he has been called on to preside. The very opposite of imperialism have been the simple words of acknowledgment and the appeals to loyalty and civic conscience that have constituted his response to addresses of welcome, public receptions, flower festivals and parades. And finally the central figure of all has turned from all this gorgeousness and display to fulfill the sacred duties such as abound in the lives of all, even the humblest.

California has had a brilliant opportunity and has made the most of it. The unhappy ending of all the splendor does not diminish its beauty or its degree. For years to come the reception given by California to President McKinley will stand as the model for future events of the kind, the standard by which they are to be judged.

## A VICTORY FOR GERMAN COMMERCE.

**T**HE purchase of the Atlas line of steamships by the Hamburg-American company transfers an important part of the world's commerce from British to German control. The Atlas steamers have been engaged in the South and Central American trade, and the recent purchase gives that trade very largely into German hands and makes them competitors with the Americans for the business of the West Indies.

It is to be presumed that the British owners of these ships received what they believed to be a full compensation for their property and good will, or otherwise the trade would not have been consummated. But there is no intimation that the British shipbuilders and merchants intend to replace these steamers by newer and better built boats, and the conclusion seems unavoidable that the transaction, like Mr. Morgan's recent purchase of the Leyland line, really represents a permanent loss to British commerce and shipping.

As for the American interest in this matter, there is no particular reason why we should prefer either the German or the British flag above the other for our South American carrying trade, but it would be well if this evidence that the Germans see an opportunity for profitable investment in South American shipping would influence our own capitalists to a determination to do our own business in our own ships. With the carrying trade between South America and our Atlantic ports in the hands of Europeans there will always be more or less diversion of trade that should come to this country. The wise policy for our political as well as for our commercial interests is the building up of our own merchant marine, and the development of American trade in American ships.

Every western state and territory seems to have a "me too" answer to the Texas oil discoveries.

## THE LAUNCHING OF THE OHIO.

**I**T WAS the Oregon that brought the first great wreath of laurels to the Pacific coast shipbuilders, and it was the firm that built the Oregon that on Saturday placed in the sea another triumph of American mechanical skill, a bigger and a better battleship than the Oregon.

It is true now as it was not true when the Oregon slipped from the ways into the sea water, that our nation is two-faced. It fronts upon the Atlantic and it also fronts upon the Pacific, and towards each, and the countries that lie beyond it have its destiny. With the Atlantic alone we should be great; with the Pacific alone, we should be greater; but with both together we are already rising to heights such as have not been reached by any nation of ancient or modern times, and are becoming recognized as a commercial rival for whose competition the resources of united Europe are not excessive.

It would be well for the country if the people of the east could realize in their full significance, the events that are transforming the Pacific coast today and are certain to influence most powerfully the destiny of the nation. The president understands and appreciates them now even more than he did when he started on this trip across the continent. The great commercial captains of the nation realize them, as is shown by the struggle to gain possession of the transcontinental railways and to secure points of vantage for the establishment of mills and factories for supplying the future commerce of the Pacific.

But the great majority of the people of the east find it difficult to look westward. They are slow to realize that beyond the Hudson, beyond the Mississippi, beyond the Missouri, beyond the Rocky mountains even, there lies a greatness of the nation that cannot be disregarded. The difficulty of gaining respectful attention for western relief, the slowness with which congress acts for the relief of western difficulties, the indifference to the splendid opportunities that the west offers for enterprises of every sort are national dangers that in a government less elastic than ours and among a people of a lower degree of intelligence might threaten the future.

Fortunately our form of government gives the older states no advantage over their younger sisters. The growth of population and the increase of wealth have their unmistakable proofs and bring their unavoidable political results. The same flag flies on the Oregon and the Ohio that floats from the Massachusetts and the Texas, and that flag is everywhere the symbol of national union, the indispensable foundation of our national greatness.

## PAGAN PRAYERS.

**A** SINGULAR incident in connection with Mrs. McKinley's illness was the following notice which was printed in the daily Chinese World, a San Francisco paper that is printed in Chinese and English:

"It is our custom that each household erect within the living room of its residence, however humble that home may be, a shrine before which he may worship after his own faith. And we request that this night the elder of each and every Chinese family pray fervently and tenderly to the Creator to spare and restore to health the wife of this great man; the heart of his heart, for whom he has shown a devotion which must excite the admiration of every true-hearted man be he Christian or pagan. We may differ materially in our religious faiths, and because of thousands of years of training it is sometimes difficult for us to agree as to certain social laws; still, our love for those whom we have taken to our hearts is identical, and the same tender love for wife and family is common to all mankind. Our sympathy for the president is as sincere and as intense as it could be expected by his own people."

Americans generally will appreciate the liberality and kindly sympathy of these sentences, whatever their opinion may be of the efficacy of prayers a la Chippewa.

## MINERAL WEALTH OF CUBA.

**R**ECENT reports from Cuba are to the effect that the mineral wealth of the island is much greater than was formerly believed to be the case.

It is not surprising that this should be the case. When the too confident native displayed a flask of yellow nuggets, the Spaniard was always ready to knock him down and take his gold away from him, and the native was fortunate if he were not tortured into the bargain, but this was about the extent of the mineral knowledge of the Spaniards, who possessed no experience whatever in scientific geology or prospecting. The average Spaniard was looking for El Dorado or the Fountain of Youth, and sylvanite and asphaltum and all the other ites and ums were quite unknown quantities to him.

Not so with the Americans, and it is no more than might have been expected that when the island was opened to their search discoveries should be made of which the Spaniards had no notion.

At the request of Governor General Wood, Mr. Charles Willard Hayes recently visited the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. In Matanzas province he found copper, iron and asphaltum, and on the Isle of Pines deposits of marble such as are equalled in few places in the world. This marble includes the finer grade of monumental marble, as well as deposits of the coarser kinds for building material. In Santa Clara province he found copper and asphaltum, but saw no indications of the gold which has been reported there.

Of iron ore he says the deposits there are even larger than those in Pennsylvania, and they compare favorably with the Lake Superior deposits. They are found along the coast east of Santiago, and very accessible to transportation routes.

Copper was found in big deposits near Santiago, and Mr. Hayes says the copper mines there were worked very extensively until stopped by the 10 years' war. The Spanish method of mining was to simply take out the rich deposits and not pursue a method of clearing up as the work progressed, such as is practiced by the miners of the United States.

The asphaltum is of the finest grade in the world, and similar in most respects to the Trinidad and Venezuela deposits. Much of it is found in the vicinity of Cardenas, and in Cardenas bay fleets of boats are used to dredge for it from the deposits at the bottom of the bay. This is used largely in the manufacture of varnish, and is worth from \$80 to \$100 dollars a ton. It is found that the asphaltum deposits exist in a condition most easy to handle. The asphaltum bubbles up like a spring into a crater which has been formed by the hardening deposits as it flowed out in a bowl-shaped formation.

In Santiago province Mr. Hayes found almost inexhaustible deposits of manganese, which is used in making steel by the Bessemer process. The localities where it exists are accessible.

Mr. Hayes' two assistants remained in the island for the purpose of completing the work, which will give the first reliable information regarding Cuba's mineral wealth.

The laws of the island are favorable to mining, and a very rapid growth in this industry appears to be one of the certainties of the near future.

## FOLLY OF WALL STREET SPECULATION.

**A**T SOME future time the Gazette will print an extended article on the folly of all stock speculations where the same are bought upon margins and complete ownership is not acquired by the purchaser. But we have other and more immediate purposes to serve by the present editorial.

Under the most favorable circumstances gambling in Wall street stocks is a dangerous matter. There is scarcely any excuse for sane people in any section of the United States playing such a game. There certainly is not the remotest excuse for any Coloradoan taking chances on such an uncertain and fickle goddess.

We have a thousand better opportunities for acquiring wealth than Wall street affords and if the spirit of chance needs to be appealed to our mining stocks offer one hundred times better chances for a large and safe return upon an investment than does the Wall street market.

We must confess that we have read with considerable satisfaction the published statements that all recent Colorado speculators on Wall street have met with heavy losses and we are gratified at the avowal of reformation made by some of them.

The Colorado person who deliberately closes his eyes to the innumerable opportunities for acquiring wealth, in legitimate ways, which are daily surrounding him, and who is guilty of the folly of playing a game which supports in every conceivable luxury an army of 50,000 brokers and others directly and indirectly connected with the Wall street market (a game which is juggled whenever it suits the purposes of the manipulators of it to squeeze the life out of such lambkins as the aforesaid Colorado speculator), deserves to lose every dollar of his money and deserves to be compelled to start again at the bottom of the ladder in the race for independent wealth.

Much of the real harm of Wall street speculation could be avoided by Colorado people if the press of the state would print the facts about what occurs in that market.

After the panic of "Black Thursday" the Gazette was the only paper in the state which printed the truth about what happened to the Colorado speculators at that time, and what the Gazette printed the morning after the panic was verified by the correspondent of the Denver News in a special letter to that paper published yesterday morning.

At the time the Gazette was publishing the facts so that unsuspecting people might avoid the pitfalls of such speculation a Denver paper came out with sensational headlines and characteristic exaggeration and stated that all sorts of leading Colorado people had made from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000 off the Wall street market. The real facts were that many of the men whose names were used never speculated at all and those that did met with stunning and disastrous losses. And the remarkable thing about the whole matter is that almost every person whose name was used in the fake article in the Denver paper seemed to enjoy the fact that he had given credit for winning millions when in fact he had never speculated at all or else had incurred heavy losses. And this, too, although many names of bank directors and other bank officials were so used.

The objects and purposes of such false newspaper articles could be but two:

First, to influence the speculative spirit of the state so that the gullible owners of money, much or little, would buy Wall street stocks and make commissions for the brokerage houses, and, second, to appeal to the inflated vanity of a few men who like to have the public believe they have made fabulous sums of money, when in fact they are standing off last month's meat bill or changing houses to avoid paying rent.

The subsidized portion of the Denver press is earning its monthly stipend so clumsily that it is laying bare its game to all those who run and read. Whenever one of its employers makes fifteen dollars out of a sale of old scrap iron it immediately announces that he has become a bonanza king and has made fifteen millions out of a mine or on Wall street.

It might be well for the people of the state to take with a good deal of allowance all statements emanating from Denver sources about enormous wealth having been suddenly made in Wall street or elsewhere and to study thoroughly the motives for the statements before forming any conclusions or acting upon such information.

Even after such investigation a division of such amounts by 1,000 would generally bring the matter down to something nearer the correct figure. The present is a time when moneyed people in Colorado should turn their undivided attention to the developing of the enormous resources of the state. It seems to be easy for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and other institutions seeking to develop the state to borrow ten or twenty millions for such purposes and if our wealth is so keenly appreciated by the bankers of New York, how much more so should it be recognized by our people at home. There is more wealth to be had in Colorado in one month than in Wall street speculations, under the most favorable conditions, in a lifetime.

## THE STONE FOR THE COURT HOUSE.

**S**ERIOUS and apparently well-founded rumors are in circulation in regard to the quality of the stone that is to be used in the construction of the new El Paso county court house. The present board of county commissioners will be making a serious mistake if they do not investigate these reports most thoroughly, and satisfy themselves that this stone is of such a character that it will be and remain suitable for the purposes of the building.

If the stone will soften and turn black or become discolored with age we do not want it. If it will crumble and crack, we do not want it.

Neither can the commissioners afford to experiment or run any risks in the matter. If the stone is from a new and untried quarry, and it is not certain what will be the condition of the stone after ten or twenty-five years of use, the commissioners are certainly making a mistake in furnishing the funds for an experiment.

The fact that the former board made the arrangement does not relieve the present one of responsibility in the matter.

With so many good quarries in the state, whose product has stood the test of time, no risks should be taken in building the El Paso county court house.

If the commissioners cannot satisfy themselves beyond all question that the stone is good and will remain good, the present arrangement should be called off and a supply arranged for from a quarry whose quality is not a matter of experiment.

## TRANSMISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

**C**RIPPLE Creek is making extensive preparations for the meeting of the Transmississippi congress in that city July 16-19. Some very attractive literature is being sent out from the headquarters of the congress, which are now established at Cripple Creek, and the entertainment that is offered to the delegates is of a nature to secure a very large attendance. The meeting of this organization for 1901 promises to be of exceptional interest, and its success will be due in large measure to the unequalled resources for entertainment possessed by the Cripple Creek district.

# FROM THE STATE PRESS

Items of Interest for Gazette Readers From All Parts of the State.

From now until irrigating begins in the park untold volumes of water will go to waste from our numerous park streams, because there are no reservoirs in which to store the excess. With proper dams and reservoirs North park could at this season of the year store a sufficient amount of water to irrigate large crops, and also, many thousands of acres of land, not now under irrigation. Reservoirs are subjects that will soon demand solutions among our stock and hay men.—(North Park Union.)

Boulder, having sown the winds by its rivalry in the matter of the Quarto-centennial, is to reap the whirlwind next summer by having a most powerful Chautauqua at Colorado Springs to contend with. A recent number of the Colorado Springs Gazette gives an account of the beginning of the preliminary work. What is designed to be one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country.—(Rocky Mountain World.)

The Prospector is under obligations to the Colorado Springs Gazette this week for a very neat bit of advertising. In this way, the Gazette is the only Colorado paper that ever thought it worth while to look up the country press. The Gazette has done much toward creating good feeling for Colorado Springs.—(San Juan Prospector.)

Experimenting with new kinds of grain and grasses as our Peyton correspondent said last week that the Messrs. Zimmerman, Peyton and Moreland were doing in that vicinity, is the proper thing for ranchers in this semi-arid country to do. The Divide is surely destined to be a great stock-raising center, and there is no doubt that the slightest doubt but there are several exotic forage plants which will readily acclimatize to the peculiar conditions of this soil and varying temperature.—(Gastown World.)

Mrs. William McKinley was taken seriously ill in San Francisco and the president, who remains at her bedside, regardless of the functions in his honor, has decided to abandon the program for the return trip of his party. The people of Colorado not only eagerly anticipated the coming of the president of the land, but also the fact that the presidential party will be unable to make this state the contemplated visit.—(Salida Mail.)

Cheap rates for the Transmississippi sessions in Cripple Creek, Colo., July 16-19, inclusive, and a two-day and one-half session of the Mississippi river from the Pacific coast. This meeting promises to be the largest session in the history of the congress, and the city and district officers will be looking for a large attendance. With the attractions and the delegates and others who take advantage of these rates will be the particular object of hospitality from the Cripple Creek district. Through Pullman trains run into the district from all sections of the country, and upon arriving, the visitors can take electric cars anywhere over the district.—(Corry Herald.)

While it is conceded by all that Gillett has the only natural pleasure grounds of the district, and the only park suitable for all kinds of athletic sports, yet our season has opened with our people going to Woodland Park and Cameron, and the single day has been a big success. The people are looking for a game, as well as race horses that must go away to get a race on inferior grounds to our own. It now becomes a duty of the state to look for a better place for the people to get together and if the management is at fault elect another. At all events bring the legitimate sports to Gillett.—(Gillett Forum.)

The war department has decided to reduce the army in the Philippines to 40,000 men. All the states will have to contribute by the end of June. This idea of imperialism and the big standing army bugaboo are considerably below par just now, and the people are looking for a change of other issues. They will probably turn to the Prohibition or Socialist party platforms next, having already absorbed every plan of support and voted by the Populists.—(Gunnison Republican.)

The prolific rainfall of the past week with its great benefit to growing crops, and as it was quite general over the entire Arkansas valley the value in dollars and cents to the farmers in this section will be something very magnificent. There has been a great scarcity of water in some of the ditches, and rain was badly needed. The ranges in another week will be in fine shape, and the stock herds will have an opportunity to gambol over the green to their hearts content, as far as the eye can reach, and thrive and grow fat on the succulent grasses.—(La Junta Tribune.)

Some Democratic papers are just now insisting on a classification of the Democrats as "independent." We never yet knew of an independent Democratic paper that wasn't the most stupid and the most dishonest of them all. The scheme is only used to work the suckers in their own party by making them think they are going to insist on men or principles in the United States, and that they are not people. They are in fact the most subservient and time-serving of all newspapers and it takes less to buy them than any others.—(Grand Junction News.)

Assessor Murley has been engaged for several weeks in distributing his new schedules, gotten out to comply with the new revenue law passed by the last legislature, and a study of the same shows that they are a good deal of a big D. Next month the legality of the law will be tested in the supreme court of the state, and the opinion of men competent to know what they are talking about is that the law will be declared unconstitutional. This law is about the rankest, rottenest measure ever passed by any state legislature, and a good deal of money has been expended in its support.—(Central City Register-Call.)

The late panic in financial circles connected with that wild day on Wall street, has had its good effects on the country at large, though disastrous to those who pursued the most reckless, those who pursued in gambling, those who took their chances of losing in the way the banks and money lenders came to the rescue was as refreshing as the shower of a good day. It is an assurance to the country at large that

the confidence that is felt by those who control vast sums of money, will prevent anything more than a local panic. Of course, a Democrat will claim that the present solid administration has nothing to do with this feeling of security, while we Republicans think this fact has a large influence. It looks like a real shame that such panics will be pursued when there is power enough in the New York Stock exchange to stop it in time.—(Longmont Ledger.)

**The Mountain Sheep.**  
(Glenwood Avalanche.)  
Deputy Game Warden George F. Vert has been having a very hard chase for the Italian who shot the mountain sheep which is being mounted at Matinee in this city. He was called to the killing of Coal basin three days ago and was told that a certain Italian sheep. The superintendent of the mine pursued him there to the matter up for the law and threatened trouble for the fellow and he got out. In the meantime the address of Deputy Game Warden Fravert was secured and he was sent for.

When he arrived in camp he found things in an uproar and the Italian community very much excited. It seemed to him that both sides were up in arms, but the man he came for, who had shot the sheep, had "hit the road." He made an investigation and he found that it had been the practice of the Italian community to kill the mountain sheep that roam in bunches about the cliffs of that country. He found the hide of one in the city.

Mr. Fravert set about getting evidence against the fellow and he found that he could make it hot for the whole camp. He says that there are hundreds of mountain sheep in that neighborhood and that the coal company are doing all they can to protect them, but the Italians have no regard for the law in this matter. This is the second visit he has made.

**The Ideal Soldier.**  
(Cripple Creek Times-Citizen.)  
It will not hurt the feelings of the American people to learn from recent dispatches to a London newspaper that the European troops in China felt great relief at the withdrawal of the American forces, the latter, it is stated, being too free and easy in their ways to conform to the military etiquette of the old world fighting men.















part of this feature of Colorado Springs, in which the people of the city take so much pleasure and pride.

**MANY WITNESSES TO**

adjourn said sale from time to time or any length of time at his discretion; with certain other provisions in said deed of trust contained as recorded at address to which reference is hereby made; and whereas the time of payment of said note

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

William T. Kennedy, Michael Murphy, James Murphy and Franklin C. Gildart.

Hadberg, of Manitou, Colo., Alfred Carlson, John Shattuck and George Castiel of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also, further, I hereby given that the following is a true and correct copy of the intention to make said proof in said

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